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Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." Indian Medicinal Plants. (1918)].

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Pankaj Oudhia

Introduction

Based on Ethnobotanical surveys since year 1990 in different parts of India Pankaj Oudhia has documented vital information about Medicinal Plants mentioned in the famous publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918). Through this research document Pankaj Oudhia has tried to present original document with additional notes. For complete paper with pictures, Interactive Tables, Video and Audio clips please visit pankajoudhia.com

For original publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918) please visit <https://archive.org/details/indianmedicinalp01kirt>

155. *Abutilon indicum* G. Don. h.f.b.i.,

i. 326.

Syn. : — *A. asiaticum*, W. & A. *Sida Indica*, Linn. Roxb.

518.

Sanskrit — *Atibala*, *Kankatika*.

Vern. : — Kanghi, kungain, Tootree, Potaree (H.) ; simbul,
Peelee-bootee (Pb. and Sind) ; Ati khirati-pala ;Pb.) ; Potari,
(B.) ; Mini baha (Santatl) ; Petari, madmi, Kanghai chakra-
bhenda. (Bomb); Petari, Tupkadi, Tubocuty (Goa). Tatti,
(Tarn;; Uram, Pettaka (Mai); Anona (Sinhalesi) ; Peruntufcti,
Vaddatuth (Tam.). The seeds, Balbij (Bomb).

Habitat : — Throughout tropical India. Dry Country
Ceylon.

A semi-shrubby annual or perennial ; branches very finely
downy ; Leaves -f-1 in., broadly ovate, very cordate at base,

N. 0. MALVACEAE. 175

acute, irregularly and coarsely dentate or erose, white, with
very fine, dense pubescence on both sides, especially beneath,
petioles very long, 1-3 in.; jointed near top. Flowers about 1 in.,
nodding. Pedicel slender, jointed near top. Calyx lobes,
shallow, apiculate ; carpels 15-20, readily separating when

ripe, sparsely and roughly hairy on back, beak short, sharp, spreading horizontally. Seeds minutely-dotted (Trimen), (Maxwell M. Masters).

Flowers orange yellow, throughout the year (Ceylon), \ in. diam., opening in the evening (Masters).

Parts used : —The root ; bark ; leaves ; seeds and fruits.

Use : — An infusion of the leaves or of the roots is pre-

scribed in fevers as a cooling medicine (Ainslie). **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Through Ethnobotanical surveys I have collected information about over 23,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations for different types of fever in which Abutilon leaves are added as secondary ingredient. Please see Tables Abut-1 to Abut-45 for details.*** The seeds are

reckoned aphrodisiac **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Through Ethnobotanical surveys I have collected information about over 55,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations used as Aphrodisiac in which Abutilon seeds are added as quaternary ingredient. Please see Tables Abut-46 to Abut-120 for details.*** and are used as a laxative in piles. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Through Ethnobotanical surveys I have collected information about over 30,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations for treatment of Piles in which Abutilon seeds are added as quinary ingredient. Please see Tables Abut-121 to Abut-140 for details.***

The seeds are burned on charcoal, and recta of children

affected with thread worms are exposed to the smoke. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Not a popular Healing method these days.***

A decoction of the leaves is used as a mouth-wash in cases of tooth-ache and tender gums, and also in gonorrhoea and inflammation of the bladder.

In Western India, the bark is valued as a diuretic, and the seeds on account of their demulcent and mucilaginous properties (Dymock).

The infusion of the root is useful in strangury and has ura-

turia **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Through Ethnobotanical surveys I have collected information about over 70,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations for urinary diseases in which Abutilon roots are added as octonary ingredient. Please see Tables Abut-141 to Abut-215 for details.*]**

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The infusion of the root is said to be useful in leprosy.

The seeds are given in the treatment of coughs.

According to the Chinese in Hong-Kong, the seeds are employed as an emollient and demulcent ; the root is used as a

diuretic and pulmonary sedative, and the flowers and leaves as a local application to boils and ulcers. Porter Smith states that the seeds and the entire plant are used as " demulcent, lenitive, diuretic, laxative and discutient remedies. Puerperal diseases, urinary disorders, chronic dysentery and fevers are treated with the seeds." Notes on Chinese Materia Medica by Ho Kai and Crow in Ph. J. for Oct. 22, 1887.

The leaves contain some mucilaginous substance which

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they yield to hot water. Their decoction is therefore useful as a fomentation to painful parts. The seeds have a distinct control over gonorrhoea, gleet, and chronic cystitis (Moodeen Sheriff),

<iframe src="https://archive.org/embed/PankajOudhiaAbutilonOverdose" width="640" height="480" frameborder="0" webkitallowfullscreen="true" mozallowfullscreen="true" allowfullscreen></iframe>

The juice of leaves about one tola, and ghee one tola, are
given in catarrhal bilious diarrhoea. K.R.K.

E-documents on Abutilon

<http://ecoport.org/ep?SearchType=earticleList&Author=oudhia&...>

Citation

Oudhia, Pankaj (2013). Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." *Indian Medicinal Plants*. (1918)]. www.pankajoudhia.com

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